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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 4th March 1911.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[As it stood on the 1st January 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	BENGALI.				
1	"Bangabandhu" ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Barendra Lal Mukerjee, Brahmin, age 28.	1,000.
2	"Bangaratna" ...	Ranaghat ...	Do. ...	Kanai Lal Das, Karmokar, age 30	The paper is not widely circulated.
3	"Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Do. ...	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 53	15,000
4	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura	Do. ...	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 49.	800
5	"Basudeva"	Calcutta	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Bharati, Brahmin, age 35	1,000
6	"Basumati"	Ditto	Do. ...	.....	.....
7	"Birbhum Hitaishi" ...	Suri	Do. ...	Bibhuti Bhusan Paitandi, Mukhtear	300
8	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Do.	Do. ...	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37,	300
9	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan	Do. ...	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha ...	900 to 1,000
10	"Chinsura Vartavaha" ...	Chinsura	Do. ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 42	850
11	"Daily Hitavadi" ...	Calcutta	Daily ...	Pancheowri Banerji, Brahmin ...	5 000
12	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 39 ...	400
13	"Dharma-o-Karma" ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	.....	.....
14	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura	Weekly ...	Shibnarain Bannerji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin.	1,500
15	"Hitavadi"	Ditto	Do. ...	Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin ...	30,000
16	"Hindusthan"	Ditto	Do. ...	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 39 ...	1,000
17	"Jagaran"	Bagerhat ...	Do. ...	Behary Lal Roy	600
18	"Jasohar"	Jessore	Do. ...	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	500
19	"Kalyani"	Magura	Do. ...	Biseswar Mukherjee, age 45, Brahmin; and Tarak Brahma Sikdar, Kayastha.	1,200
20	"Khulnavasi"	Khulna	Do. ...	.....	.....
21	"Manbhum"	Purulia	Do. ...	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 37.	About 300
22	"Matribhumi"	Chandernagore ...	Do. ...	Surendra Nath Sen, age 32, Hindu ...	500
23	"Muhammadi"... ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	.....	.....
24	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ...	Saidabad	Do. ...	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	Small.
25	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta	Do. ...	Revd. Lall Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 24.	300
26	"Nayak"	Ditto	Daily ...	Priya Nath Guha, Kayastha, age 37...	3,000
27	"Nihar"	Contai	Weekly ...	Madhusudhan Jana, age 50	200
28	"Pallivarta"	Bongong	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 36	400
29	"Pallivasi"	Kalna	Do. ...	Sosi Bhusan Banerji, Brahmin, age 44	600
30	"Prachar"	Calcutta	Monthly ...	.....	.....
31	"Prasun"	Katwa	Weekly ...	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 45; Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 39.	500
32	"Pratikar"	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 61.	Poor.
33	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia	Do. ...	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 38.	About 300
34	"Ratnakar"	Asansol	Do. ...	Rakhal Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 27; Gopal Chandra Mittra, Kayastha, age 62.	500
35	"Samaj"	Calcutta	Do. ...	Behary Lal Roy	.....
36	"Samay"	Ditto	Do. ...	Ganendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 56.	300
37	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	Daily ...	Purna Chandra Ghattak, Brahmin, age 45.	50
38	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	Weekly ...	Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	7,000
39	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Calcutta	Do. ...	Mrinal Kanti Ghose, Kayastha, age 39	2,000
40	"Surbarnabanik" ...	Do.	Do. ...	.....	.....
41	"Twenty-four Parganas Vartavaha."	Bhawanipur ...	Do. ...	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 27.	1,000
	HINDI.				
42	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Mahabir Prasad, Vaisya, age 36; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 47.	2,200

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—*concluded.*

No	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	HINDI—*concld.*				
43	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly ...	Ram Kishore Singh, Ondhia Kurmi, age 30.	500
44	"Bir Bharat"	Calcutta	Do. ...	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 36 ...	1,000
45	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi	Do. ...	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott	1,000
46	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Hari Kissen Joahar, Khettri, age 31	6,000
47	"Hitvarta"	Ditto	Do. ...	Rao Purandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 28.	3,000
48	"Marwari"	Calcutta	Do. ...	S. K. Tebrewala, Hindu, age 35 ...	500
49	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 40	300
50	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Ambika Prasad Bajpa	200
51	"Shiksha"	Arrah	Do. ...	Shukul Narain Panday, Brahmin, age 35.	254
52	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Do. ...	Pandit Jaganand	142
53	"Bara Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	.....	.....
54	"Lakshmi"	Gya	Monthly ...	Lala Bhagwan Din	Not known.
	PERSIAN.				
55	"Nami Muqaddas Hablul Matin."	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 59 ...	1,000
	URDU.				
56	"Al Punch"	Bankipore ..	Weekly ...	Syed Husain, Muhammadan, age 36...	250
57	"Darus Sultanat" ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Quasi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 36.	400
58	"Star of India" ...	Arrah	Do. ...	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 40.	350
	URIYA.				
59	"Garjatbasini"... ...	Talcher	Weekly ...	Bhagiratti Misra, Brahmin, age 41 ...	.....
60	"Nilachal Samachar" ...	Puri	Do. ...	Baidya Nath Singh, Sikh, age 32 ...	700
61	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Bamra	Do. ...	Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Chasa, age 35.	.....
62	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore	Do. ...	Harish Chandra Sarkar, Sadgope, age 63.	500
63	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack	Do. ...	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 43 ...	600
64	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack	Do. ...	Gauri Sankar Roy, age 76	1,000
65	"Utkal Varta"... ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Moni Lall Moherana, Karmokar,	600

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st January 1911.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Daily Hitavadi" ...	Calcutta	Daily ...	Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin ...	Defunct.
2	"Hindi Biharee" ...	Bankipur ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....

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I.—Foreign Politics.

Boycott of Russian goods at Tarshi.

Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin, Feb. 20th, 1911.

Referring to the boycott of Russian goods in Tarshi the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 20th February says that after receiving the telegram sent by the spiritual leaders of Meshed, the people there expressed their hatred for the Russian goods and introduced *haleem*, soup, coffee and honey in place of tea and sugar both at home and in public meetings.

A Committee of the Persians at Constantinople.

Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin, Feb. 20th, 1911.

2. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 20th February reproduces the memorandum issued by a Committee of the Persians at Constantinople in which they say that the Russians and the English who had been rivals up to this time have now entered into a convention and want to divide Persia among themselves, and exhorts the Persians to rid the country of their enemies who are trampling under their feet the country which is the repository of the bones of their forefathers.

Is it proper, asks the paper, for the Persians to submit to a loss of independence and downfall and to lose their historic name and sovereign power? Even an old woman of Persia would not submit to the yoke of foreigners and allow them to divide the country among themselves.

The foreigners can never be well-wishers of Persia and are ever busy devising means to ruin the country and its people, but if the Persians unite together, all their hopes would be frustrated. They are therefore trying their best to check Persia's progress by their interferences. All present difficulties which have come upon the Persians are due to their own lethargy and disunion. All these troubles are due to the party who favours despotism; they should open their eyes and see what is in store for them in future. If Persia loses her nationality and sovereign power there will neither be the despotic Government nor the party who favours it. They should compare the present with the past condition of Kafkaz, Qareem, Qazan, Turkistan, Khiva, Bokhara, India and the islands and take a lesson from the present condition of the Kings, Rajas, Princes, etc., of those countries. The people think that after making over their country to the enemies they would get reward for their treachery. But they should bear in mind that after the enemies have attained their object their first attempt would be to exterminate them for they can not expect loyalty from persons who have been traitors to their own country. The party who wants liberty should bear in mind that after losing its country and sovereign power, its ideas of liberty and progress would be of no avail. Whatever they are doing in the name of progress and liberty produces just the opposite result. No nation has ever been able to gain liberty and sovereign power by obstinacy. Lahistan and its past history should be a lesson for the Persians who should fully realize their present danger and, uniting together, come face to face with their enemies and save their nationality and Islam. It is very mean on the part of the Persians to try to sacrifice their country in order to satisfy their own desires. The politicians who look upon the ruin of their country with a passive mind should fear God and be ashamed of their Prophet before whom they shall have to account for their deeds. They should try their best to save the country which has been made over to them.

The members and Government representatives of the country are also responsible for the present condition of their country. The people have made over their country to them, and if they do not save it from its present unruly state there is no hope for it then. They should give up their personal interests and selfishness and, uniting together, work for the common welfare of the country. The learned men and spiritual leaders should know that the present blow is not meant for Persia alone but for the religion professed throughout the Islamic country. It is not time for them to live in retirement. Persia and the whole Islamic world hopes that they would, like the leaders of yore, preach unity and rid Islam of its present dangers. If they do not do so they shall have to account for their conduct before their Prophet. The tribal chiefs,

noblemen and warriors of the country should beware of the charms of the foreigners who by their enchantment, as it were, want to deprive them of their bravery and national spirit. They want to blot out the name of their country from the pages of history. The Persians should take a lesson from the fate of other countries which fell into the hands of those foreigners who have already blotted out of existence the famous tribes and high families of those countries. The scholars, great writers and editors of papers are requested to give up writing about trivial matters which concern individuals and are calculated to sow the seed of disunion. It is not the time for them to create party feelings by their writing, but to suggest means of saving their country.

It means death for the nation if they fall into personal quarrel. The Persians should bid farewell to their selfishness, and uniting together come face to face with the enemies of their country and save their nationality and sovereign power. Even death in the cause of one's country is far more preferable to living a life of meanness. If we make the saving of Islam and the sovereign power of Persia as our object in life the foreigners will abandon all hopes which they cherish regarding Persia. The Persians should therefore unite together for the protection of their honour and sovereign power and show to the world that they still possess the morality and noble qualities of their forefathers.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS HABLUL MATIN, Feb. 20th, 1911.

Protest from Ardbel.

3. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 20th February contains a copy of the protest of the people of Ardbel which has been sent to the envoys of Turkey, Germany, France, America, Austria, Holland, Italy and Belgium through their respective envoys at Teheran against the oppression and unlawful interferences of Russia and against the last English memorandum so fatal to the sovereign power of Persia. The protests refer to the various acts of lawlessness by the Russian troops in Persia.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS HABLUL MATIN, Feb. 20th, 1911.

A telegram.

4. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 20th February publishes a telegram from one Aga Khan Arab Mansur-us-Saltanat to Teheran through Aga Haji Mohammad Karim Khan, representative of the Kashkai tribe, in which the former, referring to the telegram of the Foreign Minister of England about the organisation of the internal affairs of Persia in three months, says that ten thousand experienced soldiers belonging to the infantry and cavalry are ready to sacrifice their lives for the sake of their country in which the foreign powers are trying to interfere under various pretexts.

NAMAI-I-MUQADDAS HABLUL MATIN, Feb. 20th, 1911.

A telegram to the Russian Emperor.

5. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 20th February reproduces a telegram sent by the spiritual leaders of Persia to the Rssian Emperor through the Russian Envoy in which they have set out their grievances stating that the Persians after much sacrifice overthrew the despotic and established the constitutional Government in their country. On the strength of the past friendship with Russia, the Persians hoped that the Russian would help them in their present difficulties but the leaders regret that instead of giving help their neighbours have become a source of trouble to them. They, under the pretext of keeping peace, brought their army into Tabriz, under the pretext of the safety of the Russian Consul (though there was no danger to him) brought their army to Azerbaijan and for the safety of their trade brought troops in Kazwin and other places. These troops have become a source of great trouble to the Persians. They give shelter to all the lawless subjects of the Persians. Indeed they have trampled under their feet all international laws. Referring to a former telegram which the Persians had sent to the Russian Emperor through the Baghdad Consul praying for the removal of the troops from Persia the leaders now say that the Russian Government had promised to remove them but regret that up to this time the promise has not been fulfilled. The leaders hope that the English would withdraw their troops from the south no sooner Russian troops evacuate the north.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS HABLUL MATIN, Feb. 20th, 1911.

Signs of revolutions in Russia.

6. Referring to the strike of the students in Russia the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 20th February says that the Russians being disgusted with the despotic government of their country have been, for the past thirty years, trying to overthrow it. During the past five years the advocates of liberty in Russia

have been infusing the spirit of independence into the whole nation. The Russian politicians instead of checking such spirit by wise means have always tried to keep it down by an iron hand, not understanding that to stop the course of this spirit temporarily is only to give it time to gather strength and burst forth all of a sudden like a volcanic eruption.

The power of Russia, once counted among the first Powers of Europe not only on account of her large army but also of her prestige and terror, will go on declining day by day. After the Russo-Turkish war and before her war with Japan Russia maintained her position only by her prestige. Young Japan, not only destroyed her army but also gave a death-below to her prestige Russia may strengthen her army in a short time again, but it will take her a long time to gain back her prestige.

Russia, as at present situated, may have either a constitutional Government in which case she will have to give up her policy of interference with others and engage in setting her own house in order which may regain for her the position she has lost; or she may be divided into a number of small states as the result of a revolution by her own people. The latter alternative is the more probable; in which case it is beyond doubt that Kafkaz, Turkistan, part of Persia, Qareem and the country bordering on the shores of the Black Sea will be added to the Turkish Empire, Lahistan will be added to Austria and Germany and Finland will become an independent State. Thus Russia will then have a Republican form of Government with headquarters at St. Petersburg. Such a revolution in Russia is not far off, for the spirit of liberty and independence is now pervading the world on one side, and the Muhammadans of the whole world have, on the other, lost their self-control on account of the high-handed policy of Russia in the matter of religion. The people of Finland too have got the sympathy of most of the Russian people in their hostility against the present form of the government of Russia.

The revolutionists were only awaiting an opportunity of seeing Russia entangled in Persian affairs in order to raise the standard of revolt, but the Government anticipating it tried to divert the attention of its own revolutionists away from Persia for a religious outbreak of the Muhammadans, and the political revolutions at home meant a great calamity to the country. It is for this reason, says a politician, that Russia tries to obtain economical and political advantages in Persia by overawing the latter. So no sooner Persia shakes off her fear and stands up against the oppressions of Russia with a bold front she will at once turn back and leave Persia alone.

The stay of the Consul-General of Russia at Ispahan, the boycott of the Russian goods by the Persians, and their readiness to stand for their rights go to prove the truth of the above statement and have led to the admission that Persia was now enjoying peace and order and that Russia was willing to withdraw her army from Kazwin.

Persia has thus suffered at the hands of her neighbours only on account of her inactivity and want of spirit. The thing which has attracted the attention of the politicians towards the internal revolutions of Russia is the attention of the Russian Government towards Mongolia. Though some of the politicians think that Russia's present strength and boldness are due to the Potsdam *interview*, it is also a fact that in all the treaties that Russia entered into with Germany the former always received a political blow. If China silently bears the present oppressions of Russia, the latter will get the same treatment which she received at Manchuria. Japan will on no account allow Russia to establish herself in Mongolia and thus make up for her past losses. America, England and France, in the interest of their own causes, would not allow Russia to gain supremacy in China. Besides China, at present, is not what she was twenty years before. It is also hoped that China will not humbly bear the oppressions of Russia, and if she stands up boldly against her, Russia is not likely to come off successful in her efforts. If Germany comes to her aid it is not improbable that all foreign Powers would rise up for China, and if history repeats itself Japan will again carry off the palm and Russia will, besides suffering loss, add to her shame.

The cause of Russia's activity in Mongolia is Japan's encroachments in Manchuria, but the influence which Japan has obtained in Manchuria can never be obtained by Russia in Mongolia. Besides Russia's engagement

in Mongolia will give strength to the liberty-seeking party of Russia. In any case as long as Russia is engaged in the Far East it is high time for Persia to make up her shortcomings; otherwise no sooner Russia, whether successful or defeated, has done with Mongolia, she will increase her oppressive activity in Persia and Turkey.

If in the course of the next two or three years the Persians fail to increase their military strength, *i.e.*, enlist at least one hundred thousand soldiers, it would be impossible for them to maintain their sovereign power. Any other course would be a huge mistake for them. If the Persians observe economy they would be able to get one hundred thousand soldiers. Without military strength no Power will enter into an alliance with her. The salvation of Persia rests entirely on her military strength. A friend of Persia writes from Berlin: "The Persians have done nothing during the past eighteen months. Their first duty was to attend to the reform of their military force, and then on the German model to establish a system of national volunteers. If the Persians had worked systematically they would have by this time enlisted sixty thousand soldiers who would have sufficed to keep peace in the interior and on the boundaries. In that case we Germans would not have been compelled to look to Russia for the Baghdad Railway and its extension to Persia. Another mistake of the Persians is that in the past two years they did not send any of their student to Europe who, had they been sent, would have come back in the course of a year to serve their country."

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*)—*Police.*

Sanjivani, Feb. 23rd, 1911.

Bribe taken by a police officer.

7. Referring to the case in which Naimulla, an inhabitant of the Rangpur district, complained to the District Magistrate that Rahimuddin Ahmed, a Sub-Inspector of Police, had extorted from him a bribe to the amount of Rs. 155 and in which the complainant has subsequently realised the amount from the Sub-Inspector by moving the Civil Court, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February says:—

Justices Chitty and Nalini Ranjan Chatterjee have upheld the decree of the lower Court against the Sub-Inspector. The decree is sufficient proof that the Sub-Inspector extorted the amount from Naimulla as a bribe. What will Government do now with the police officer?

Basumati, Feb. 25th, 1911.

An alleged case of extortion.

8. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 25th February says:—

A rather curious case came up on appeal before Justices Chitty and Chatterjee the other day. The alleged facts of the case are as follows. On the 24th January last one Baramulla lodged an information of theft in the Rangpur thana against a man named Jamin Nasyo. Rahimuddin Ahmed, the Daroga of the thana, in the course of the investigation of the case, went to search the house of one Naimulla and threatened him with arrest and actually detained him in custody. The Daroga further threatened Naimulla that unless he was paid Rs. 300 he would search his house and insult the female members of his family, whereupon the latter paid the Daroga Rs. 155. Naimulla then complained to the District Magistrate against the Daroga as well as a head-constable said to have been the Daroga's accomplice in the act of extortion. The District Magistrate returned the complainant's application and asked him whether he was prepared to proceed with his case against the police. Upon this Naimulla instituted a suit in the Munsif's Court for the recovery of the sum from the Daroga and obtained a decree for it. It was against this decree that an appeal was made by the Daroga. The decree was, however, upheld by the High Court Judges. Now the question is why did the District Magistrate return Naimulla's application containing such a serious allegation against a police officer instead of investigating the case himself or having it investigated by some Deputy Magistrate. Again, in a case like this Naimulla should not have been asked to proceed with the case. The case should have been taken up by the Government

itself as complainant. In any case, an enquiry into the complaint is desirable, if possible.

9. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February has the following:— SANJIVANI, Feb. 23rd, 1911.

Seven hundred unknown people in Brahmanberia.

Seven hundred men and women came to Brahmanberia in the district of Tipperah. They said that they were natives of Girgan in the Bijapur district, and that famine had driven them abroad to live by begging. The name of their leader is Sidhuji Bhonsle. Their dress is very gaudy, and they seem to be well-fed. People are anxious to know who these people are and why they have come from Bijapur to Brahmanberia.

10. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February supports the advice of its Anglo-Indian contemporary, the *Indian Daily News*, to the Government that the security money taken from the proprietor of the local Hindi weekly *Satya Sanatan Dharma* for starting a new press be returned to him, and says that in fact the police report as regards his character contains nothing which may justify the demand of a security. HITVARTA, Feb. 23rd, 1911.

Security from the proprietor of a Press.

11. Supporting the views of the *Indian Daily News* that the security money which the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* (of Calcutta) has been made to deposit should be returned to the owner, the *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 24th February says that the Hindi papers are always loyal, and therefore it is not desirable to harass them by demanding security. MARWARI Feb. 24th, 1911.

Security from a religious paper.

12. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 25th February, while commenting on the security taken from the *Satya Sanatan Dharma*, says that the journal is a religious one and has nothing to do with politics. The paper further supports the suggestion of the *Punjabee* that the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendro Nath should ask a question on the subject in the Imperial Council. BIHAR BANDHU, Feb. 25th, 1911.

Ibid.

13. Referring to an incident related by the *Kishoreganj* correspondent of the *Bengalee* in which the local subdivisional officer Mr. Thorpe, is alleged to have got several respectable residents arrested for leading near his court a *Sankirtan* procession, for which they had, however, obtained a pass, and released them only on their asking pardon, remarks that, under the circumstances stated, the officer's conduct is quite inexplicable. BASUMATI, Feb. 25th, 1911.

Arrest of the leaders of a *Sankirtan* party.

14. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 25th February, invites the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam to an alleged incident of the Magistrate of Kishoreganj ordering nine persons who had taken out a musical procession under pass, to be arrested, and letting them off on heir asking his pardon. DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Feb. 25th, 1911.

The Magistrate of Kishoreganj and a musical procession.

15. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February invites the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor of the new province to the above alleged instance of magisterial high-handedness. BANGAVASI, Feb. 26th, 1911.

A *Sankirtan* party.

16. Referring to the complaint made in the east of Dacca that the Gurkha sentinels stationed at the outside of the Dacca District Board office have been found to assault and ill-treat innocent and respectable passers-by, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 27th February says that if the complaint is true the Gurkhas ought to be severely punished. The attention of the East Bengal Government is drawn to the matter. DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Feb. 27th, 1911.

A complaint against Gurkha sentinels in Dacca.

(*b*)—*Working of the Courts.*

17. The *Pallivarta* [Bangaon] of the 21st February says that the large increase in the rate of the diet-money of witnesses prescribed by the High Court will have a disastrous effect on Civil suits. Their number will not, of course, decrease, because the diet-money of witnesses has not to be deposited at the time of filing a suit. But at the stage of depositing this money most suits will be settled out of court. PALLIVARTA, Feb. 21st, 1911.

The diet-money of witnesses.

If, therefore, the rate of the diet-money has been increased with a view to reducing the number of suits, orders should be issued for demanding the money at the time of filing them. Besides this, the new arrangement will increase the number of *bhadralog* witnesses by holding out to them the temptation of at least a fee of Rs. 2 per diem, and also tend to create a class of professional witnesses. Again, it will increase the number of criminal cases. Cases under section 9 of Act I will no longer be instituted in civil courts. Thus, while one class of people will profit by the new rule, another class will be ruined by it.

SANJIVANI, Feb. 23rd, 1911.

Magistrate trying to control a Munsif's judicial work.

18. The Narainganj correspondent of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February writes:—

Shaikh Ancharh and a few other Musalmans borrowed Rs. 400 from Haladhar Pal Choudhury of village Hasimpur under the Raipura thana within the Narainganj sub-division. Haladhar Pal Choudhury sued the Musalmans in the court of the 3rd Munsif of Narainganj for recovery of the money. Previous to this a number of Musalmans of the Raipura thana held meetings in some villages and preached that Musalmans should not pay rent to Hindus or pay off their debts or work in their houses. After the above suit had been filed Babu Kamala Kanta Dutt, Deputy Collector of Dacca, wrote to the 3rd Munsif requesting him to order the amount to be paid in instalments. The Munsif Babu has included the letter in the file of the case. The following is a copy of the letter:—

From the Collector of Dacca,

To the 3rd Munsif of Naraingunj.

SIR,

I have the honour to state that a suit No. 1880 has been instituted by Haladhar Pal Chowdhuri against the Ansarali and other persons in the margin for recovering a sum of Rs. 400. The defendants in this suit are the Chairman, Secretary, member of the Moslem Bank of Kairupur-Begamabad in Raipura thana, and they are too poor to pay the decretal amount in one instalment. I therefore request that, if any amount be decreed against them, you will kindly order that the decretal amount may not be paid in one instalment.

Haladhar Pal Chowdhuri *versus* Ansarali and others.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) KAMALA KANTA DUTT,

Deputy Collector, Dacca.

The 18th February 1911.

Again Dinabandhu Chakravarty, an inhabitant of the Gaurnagar Lakshmipur village, under the same Raipur thana, brought a suit in the 3rd Munsiff's court against Shaikh Janmamud and others for recovery of a debt. Here also Mr. Seton, Joint Magistrate of Naraingunj, wrote a similar letter of request to the Munsif. The Munsif, however, ignored the letter and, in the interest of justice, ordered the decretal amount to be paid in one instalment. Under what law do executive officers write such letters to a judicial officer to pervert the course of justice? Will not any Hon'ble Member of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Legislative Council place the matter before the Council?

BIR BHARAT, Feb. 24th, 1911.

Custody without any evidence.

19. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 26th February asks: Who is responsible for the unnecessary custody, for more than a year in the Howrah gang case, of Jatindra Nath and Nibaran Chandra who have now been discharged for want of evidence against them?

(c)—*Jails.*

20. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 19th February reproduces a long article from the *Barisal Hitaishi* in which it is complained that the prisoners of the Barisal Jail are made to husk the rice which they eat. This husking is done hastily and, consequently, badly. The paddy also that is supplied to the jail godowns is of much inferior quality to the sample passed by the jail authorities. The vegetables also that are supplied for the prisoners are of extremely inferior quality. Besides all this there is corruption in the ranks of *baburchis*, who supply food in large quantities to well-to do prisoners by depriving others of their proper share of it.

JAGARAN, Feb. 19th, 1911.

Food of prisoners in the Barisal Jail.

(d)—*Education.*

21. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February writes as follows:—

The late Director of Public Instruction, Eastern Bengal and Assam, issued a notification No. 8903, of 1910, in which he prescribed a number of rules regulating admission of students to schools. (The paper here quotes the whole notification). In rule 12 this notification says: "In cases (III) completion of the school course and (IV) minor reasons, a pupil may be admitted to a new school only at the beginning of the school year (or up to February 1st.) In such cases he will be charged the full fee for the whole term at the beginning of or during which he is admitted and in addition an admission fee."

This rule has proved very hard on many students. Few students or guardians knew of its existence, so that many students did not turn up to get admitted to new schools before the 1st February. When they did turn up they were refused admission. It is highly deplorable that they should be thus compelled to lose a valuable year of study.

A teacher writes from Eastern Bengal that no proper circulation having been made of the notification it is felt as a bolt from the blue by the large number of guardians whose wards are being refused admission in schools. There is still time for amending the notification for at least the current year, if not permanently, and thus preventing the serious loss of a valuable year to a large number of students.

We hope that the new Director of Public Instruction and the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam will lose no time in issuing necessary orders in the matter.

SANJIVANI, Feb. 23rd, 1911.

Blocking of the path of education in Eastern Bengal.

22. Referring to the resolution passed by the All-India Moslem League in favour of free compulsory primary education, Shaikh Samachhajjama Miya, a correspondent of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February says:—

We Musalmans are all in favour of free compulsory education. In response to your desire to know the feeling of the Musalmans on the point, I saw a number of Musalmans and they all enthusiastically thanked you for your efforts in the direction. According to the *Hadis* of the Prophet no one can be called a man who has not got an education. Free compulsory education is, therefore, particularly necessary for Musalmans.

It is a matter of great regret that a few months ago the Hon'ble Mr. Samsul Huda was led, by the fear of creating a scarcity of cooly labour, to oppose free compulsory education, that great desideratum of poor Bengal Musulmans. We do not set any value on Mr. Huda's opinion. We respect him, because he is in many matters a champion of Musalman interests; but he is totally ignorant of the condition of the Bengal peasantry. We villagers know it much better than any great man of Calcutta. We request Mr. Huda to read Mr. Sarada Charan Mitter's address before the Midnapore co-operative credit societies and act according to the advice contained in it.

Moreover, the resolutions that have been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy in the Supreme Council are best calculated to improve the condition of the Indians, and their acceptance by the Government will earn for the authorities the eternal gratitude

SANJIVANI, Feb. 23rd, 1911.

Views of a Musalman about free compulsory education and other matters.

and blessings of the subject people. Mr. Gokhale is an independent and courageous man. Government will do well by taking his advice in matters of administration.

The cultivating and labouring classes of Eastern Bengal are feeling the evil consequences of the partition of Bengal. But the Musalman zamindars and Nawabs, Rajas and Maharajas and non-official members of the Legislative Council are thoroughly inactive and inattentive in the matter. What greater misfortune can there be?

SAMAY, Feb. 24th, 1911.

Primary education in Native States.

23. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 24th February says that one by one free primary education is going to be introduced into all Native States. What has proved successful in Native States may at least be tried as an experiment in British India.

BHARAT MITRA, Feb. 25th, 1911.

A lesson from Native States.

24. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 25th February asks: Should not our Government take a lesson from Native States which one after another are making primary education free and compulsory in their dominions.

DARUS SALTANAT, Feb. 24th, 1911.

Moslem University.

25. The *Darus Saltanat* [Calcutta] of the 24th February hopes that when the Muhammadans have collected the necessary funds His Majesty King George V would be graciously pleased to grant a charter to the proposed Muhammadan University, an institution founded on faithfulness and loyalty to the Government.

MUHAMMADI, Feb. 24th, 1911.

The Sanskrit scholarship.

26. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th February observes that Maulvi Sahidulla has pre-eminent claims to one of the two scholarships offered by the Secretary of State for the prosecution of Sanskrit study by Indian students in Europe.

SAMAY, Feb. 24th, 1911.

Student's danger for *rakhi* tying.

27. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 24th February learns from the *Khulnavasi* that two students of the Maheshpur High English School in the Jessore district have been rusticated for two years for having tied *rakhi* on to the wrists of some persons. This is the first time, continues the writer, that we hear of *rakhi*-tying being considered an offence. The *rakhi* is a token of friendship, fraternity and good feeling. In Calcutta high English officials and even police officers have been found to accept *rakhis* with a good grace. Have not the authorities considered what harm the two years' rustication will entail on the two boys? The attention of the Government is drawn to the matter.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Feb. 25th, 1911.

Tuition fees in Government schools in Eastern Bengal.

28. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 25th February thanks the Director of Public Instruction, Eastern Bengal and Assam, for withdrawing the circular regarding the payment of tuition fees in Government schools and schools aided by Government, but says that the circular about the infliction of a fine of one anna per rupee per diem on students who fail to pay their fees by the 4th of every month is rather too hard.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Feb. 25th, 1911.

The Provincial Educational Service.

29. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 25th February heartily supports the Resolution which the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendranath Basu intends moving in the Imperial Council in connection with the pay and prospects of the officers of the Provincial Educational Service.

(c)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

SAMAJ, Feb. 16th, 1911.

Local Boards and Subdivisional Magistrates.

30. The *Samaj* [Calcutta] of the 16th February thanks the Government for having given assurance in Council, in answer to an interpellation of the Hon'ble Mr. Dipnarain Sinha, that henceforward no Subdivisional Magistrate will be allowed to stand for election to a Local Board.

BIR BHARAT, Feb. 26th, 1911.

European preponderance in the District and Local Boards of Bihar.

31. Dwelling at some length on the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Babu Braj Kishore in the Bengal Council for providing more seats in the District and Local Boards to popular representatives and the Government's

reply thereto, the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 26th February makes the following observation:—

When these Boards were created after the abolition of the *punchayat* system it was hoped that the Indians will be given the opportunity of looking after at least their educational and sanitary affairs. But it pains us to see that even on these Boards, which have been formed specially for the benefit of the Indian community, they are not given the proper place. Is it not astonishing that in districts where Englishmen number only one or two hundreds against millions of the Indian population the former preponderate in the District and Local boards. As regards the question of competence, have ever the Biharees been given a trial by returning a sufficient number of them to the Boards? The European planters may be highly competent, but they cannot pay as much attention to the needs and requirements of the Biharees as the latter themselves can do.

32. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 25th February complains of the want of a qualified medical man in Sarsuna, a large village within the Magura subdivision of the Jessore district having a considerable *bhadralog* population. There are any number of quacks in the village, but they are more a source of danger than of benefit to diseased people. Malaria is almost chronic in the village, and cholera has recently done havoc in it. The authorities are earnestly prayed to supply the village with a qualified medical officer.

JASOHAR, Feb. 25th, 1911.

Want of a qualified medical man in a Jessore village.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

33. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 28th February complains of the extremely bad condition of the road from Chhatadhara Hât to the seacoast near Samudrapur within the Contai subdivision of the Midnapore district. Officers of the Public Works Department must have, in going to the large bridge at Samudrapur and also to the local dâk bungalow, witnessed the condition to which the road is reduced in the rainy season. The road in its present condition is not merely a source of trouble to passers-by, but also one of danger to crops owing to breaches in it allowing passage of water from one side to another.

NIHAR, Feb. 28th, 1911.

A bad road within the Contai Subdivision

34. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 28th February complains of the broken condition of the sluice gate across the Panipia drainage canal on the sea coast within the Contai subdivision. This enables water to enter into the canal at all times and do injury to crops. Besides this, the salt water of the sea by entering into the canal in the dry season, makes the water of all tanks in the neighbourhood brinish. Unless the sluice gate is repaired at this time, it will be impossible to repair it during the rains. The safety of nearly 150 villages depends on this gate, so that the authorities ought to lose no time in repairing it.

NIHAR, Feb. 28th, 1911.

A sluice gate out of repair within the Contai subdivision.

(h)—*General.*

35. The *Samaj* [Calcutta] of the 16th February hopes that an acute statesman like Sir Edward Baker will secede from the purpose of having a subsidised newspaper.

SAMAJ, Feb. 16th, 1911.

Subsidising a newspaper in Bengal.

36. Referring to the Bengal Government's intention of having a subsidised vernacular newspaper, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 24th February says:—

SAMAY, Feb. 24th, 1911.

Subsidised newspapers.

We know that in Europe some newspapers are secretly supported with money by their Governments. But we do not know of any case of a newspaper being openly subsidised by a Government. We are not also certain that the Government of the North-Western Frontier Provinces openly supports the *Afghan* newspaper with money. On the other hand, the *West Coast Spectator*,

a Deccan newspaper, has asked the Madras Government to have a subsidised newspaper for itself. It is the only instance of the Government's project being supported by a newspaper. It is doubtful whether the object of the Bengal Government in having a subsidised newspaper will be fulfilled; for such a newspaper will everywhere be distrusted. That object would have been better and more easily served by spending a few thousand rupees amongst the existing vernacular weeklies.

HITAVADI, Feb. 24th, 1911.

37. With reference to the subsidised newspaper, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th February remarks that the *Sulabh Samachar* will no doubt be enabled to maintain its existence with the help of the State subsidy, but the question is whether such a system of subsidy is proper and whether a paper so subsidised is likely to do any good. The writer endorses the views expressed on the subject by the *Englishman* newspaper. The *Englishman* declares that much good might be effected otherwise with the amount of the subsidy, specially at a time when there is want of money in the provincial exchequer, and pertinently enquires whether Government's liberality will be confined to the *Sulabh Samachar* or be extended to other newspapers in distress. The Anglo-Indian paper has spared no efforts to open the eyes of Government.

The subsidised newspaper.

BHARAT MITRA, Feb. 25th, 1911.

38. Reproducing the *Capital's* comments on the Bengal Government's decision to subsidise the *Sulabh Samachar*, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 25th February says that the Government is committing a mistake, for the step taken is, instead of doing good, calculated to do harm to the people and will only fill the pocket of Rai Narendranath Sen Bahadur.

The proposed *Sulabh Samachar*.

HINDI BANGAVASI, Feb. 27th, 1911.

39. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 27th February says that if the proposed *Sulabh Samachar* is intended to reflect the views of the *Indian Mirror* which is a great advocate of widow re-marriage, foreign travel, inter-marriages, and abolition of caste system, it will go directly against the Hindu society, and will preach the views opposed to it. Will not such preachings of the paper, subsidised by the Government whose policy in matters religious and social is of perfect neutrality, go against the object of the Government?

Ibid.

BASUMATI, Feb. 25th, 1911.

40. Referring to the interpellation on the subject of the subsidised newspaper, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 25th February remarks that it has now transpired that Government has paid fifteen thousand and odd rupees to Rai Narendranath Sen Bahadur from the public exchequer without any idea as to when the paper will be out. It is a point for consideration what will become of the paper if a change should shortly take place in the views of the Rai Bahadur, who was, by the way, the president of the boycott meeting at the Town Hall, or if, for some reason, spiritual, supernatural or preternatural, he should become incapable of conducting it. Will the paper then be conducted on the model of the *Hindu Patriot*?

The subsidised paper.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Feb. 25th, 1911.

41. Referring to the question of a subsidised Bengali newspaper the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 25th February says:—

The subsidised newspaper.

We have already discussed the matter in a previous issue, and since the Lieutenant-Governor considers a subsidised newspaper as the best means of making the people loyal, we can have nothing to say. We shall be very happy if the new journal succeeds in stamping out the terrors of anarchy and unrest from this country.

BANGAVASI, Feb. 26th, 1911.

42. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February says that it is useless to offer any criticism of Government's action in having a subsidised paper, for there is little or no chance of such criticism being heeded. It is to be presumed that the subsidy is to be granted for the propagation of loyalty. If so, why are not the other vernacular papers, which preach loyalty, to receive a subsidy as well? It has been declared that the subsidised paper will be conducted on the model of the *Indian Mirror*. It is to be hoped that this refers only to the political views of the *Mirror*, for if its un-Hindu social and religious views also are reproduced in the subsidised paper Government will lose its present position of religious neutrality.

The subsidised paper.

43. Referring to the proposal to increase the number of holidays prescribed for postal servants, the *Samaj* [Calcutta] of the 16th February hopes that the authorities will be able to earn the gratitude of all postal servants by providing for them a little relief in the midst of their hard labours.

Holidays of postal servants.

SAMAJ, Feb. 16th, 1911.

44. The *Kalyani* [Magura] of the 22nd February says that the *Shahas* of Binodpur and certain other villages within the Magura subdivision have secured the sanction of the Census Commissioner to be designated as *Vaisya Shaha* or *Sadhu Shaha*. The names of these villages have been specified in the Commissioner's order. Now, *Shahas* belonging to the same class as those of these villages exist also in other villages. Are they too to be designated *Vaisya Shahas* or *Sadhu Shahas*? If not, their feelings will be greatly wounded. It is hoped that the authorities will consider the matter.

Shahas in Magura.

KALYANI, Feb. 22nd, 1911.

45. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 27th February has heard with surprise that the enumerators at Benares have received orders to name the language of the Hindi-speaking public as "*Ganwari*." The paper is unable to guess who might be the father of such a *farman* (mandate).

Census at Benares.

HINDI BANGAVASI, Feb. 27th, 1911.

46. Learning from the *Tribune* of Lahore that the commander of the army at Hyderabad (Sind) personally saw the Hon'ble Mr. Alla Bakhsh Khan requesting him to pardon Lieutenant Stones who had insulted the hon'ble gentleman in a railway train, as otherwise the young Lieutenant's career would be ruined, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February remarks:—Of course, we do not wish that the Lieutenant's career should be ruined, but we pray to the Government that they should devise some means early to check this contagion (of haughtiness) which is spreading in the country.

The contagion.

HITVARTA, Feb. 23rd, 1911.

47. The *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 23rd February is surprised to notice that there is not a single popular representative in the Committee for Darbar arrangements in which public money will be spent.

The Durbar Committee unrepresentative.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR, Feb. 23rd, 1911.

48. The Secretary of State for India, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February, has invited application for five posts of apprenticeship in the Indian Forest Department, and any British subject will be eligible to make an application. But it appears from the rules that no facility has been given for people to make applications from India. The number and emoluments of posts in the Indian Forest Department are not small, so that facilities ought to be extended to Indians being employed in it. Applications for posts in it should, therefore, be taken not merely in the Secretary of State's office, but also in the office of the Government of India. We hope that Lord Hardinge will do justice in the matter.

Employment in the Indian Forest Department.

SANJIVANI, Feb. 23rd, 1911.

49. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February says that nearly 150 officers will be transferred from the Calcutta Accountant-General's Office to District Courts for keeping district accounts locally. The idea of keeping district accounts in the districts themselves is a very good one. But will Collectors be able to do the work of accountants?

Keeping of district accounts in districts.

NAYAK, Feb. 23rd, 1911.

50. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th February delivers itself as follows:—

Popular dissatisfaction.

HITAVADI, Feb. 24th, 1911.

It is admitted on all hands that the relations between the Government and the people have not, for some time past, been so satisfactory as could be wished for. Sometime ago increase of dissatisfaction resulted in unrest. Conditions are altered now. Unrest has disappeared from the land, but we cannot say that dissatisfaction also has disappeared from it altogether. As a result of the introduction of administrative reforms dissatisfaction has diminished, but it has not disappeared altogether. It is therefore imperative for all thoughtful people to diagnose the causes of this dissatisfaction and discover a remedy for them.

We cannot endorse the opinion of those who say that there is no solid reason for dissatisfaction, which is merely the creation of artful people who have misled the ignorant masses for their own purpose. The *Englishman*

newspaper holds such views and supports them by the assertion that with the silence imposed upon these conspirators by the law unrest has vanished from the country. It therefore opines that removal of the legislative restrictions would bring back the old order of things, namely, uninterrupted dissemination of sedition and consequent unrest. This is either the utterance of inexperience and short-sightedness or else of an advocate of repression.

The dissatisfaction of the people is not altogether baseless. What the people ask for they are entitled to, for they demand nothing more than what the British Government has promised to them. It may be that the time is not yet ripe for the granting of some of these demands. But it is a matter of regret that the officials have not so long thought it fit to listen to any of these prayers. They have not thought it fit even to show their sympathy by small concessions which would have cost them nothing and at the same time achieved the great end of popular conciliation. To give one illustration out of many no Viceroy before the present one ever found it in his heart to receive from a Congress deputation the resolutions adopted at the Congress. It was left for Lord Hardinge to make a gracious departure in this respect and the result of that gracious act is manifest to all.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam rightly remarked at the Town Hall dinner the other day that upon that educated community which had been designated as a handful of people of little account or importance, depended the welfare of the country. If the officials had, from the first, treated the educated community with the consideration it deserved dissatisfaction would never have become so great. Fortunately Lords Morley and Minto detected this oversight and the accuracy of their diagnosis is manifest in the result of the remedy applied by them.

The recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission about the establishment of *panchayets* and arbitration courts may well be given effect to to considerable popular benefit. This would initiate the people in the principle of self-government and ensure them cheap and satisfactory justice locally.

A separation of the judicial and executive functions is another demand of the educated community—a demand the justice of which has been recognised by Government. There is nothing to urge against it except the increase of expenditure that it would entail. But little has yet been done to give practical effect to it. It is said that correspondence is now in progress between Lord Hardinge and the Secretary of State on the subject, and it is to be hoped that one grievance of the educated community will be removed as a result of this communication.

The new repressive regulations form another sore grievance of the educated community. The circumstances which rendered them necessary no longer exist. It is therefore desirable that they should be repealed one by one from the statute book. Those who advocate their retention on the ground that their repeal would lead to renewed unrest are mistaken. For if that view be conceded to be right the result of the administrative reforms must be declared to have been *nil*. But we know that, as a matter of fact, those reforms have conciliated the people. If the Seditious Meetings Act be made permanent the mortification of the educated community will know no bounds. The Hon'ble Mr. Hakk was quite right in saying that the Act in question was a bar to the expression of the thoughts and sentiments of the educated community. Its repeal is, under the circumstances, an experiment well worth trying if only to ascertain the truth of the contention of those who predict evil results from its repeal. Should such evil results be actually found to follow, the measure can be re-enacted in no time and then the people will have no reasonable ground to demur to that course.

The Partition is another of the main grievances of the people. Government is well aware of the soreness it has caused and the evil results it has produced. It is therefore every way expedient to modify it and thereby remove popular dissatisfaction. The rectification of an error will evince not Government's weakness but rather its greatness. Any delay in the matter is not advisable.

SAMAY, Feb. 24th, 1911.

51. Referring to the fact that the *Pioneer* of the 8th ultimo has published a summary of a speech on India delivered by Mr. Hyndman, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 24th February says that Mr. Hyndman's speeches are

The *Pioneer* and Mr. Hyndman's speech.

as objectionable as the writings of *Justice*, which has been proscribed by the Government of India. But Anglo-Indian newspapers publish summaries of Mr. Hyndman's speeches with impunity. Are Indian-owned newspapers also to be supposed to enjoy the same privilege?

HITAVADI, Feb. 24th, 1911.

Government and Cape Colony.

52. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th February remarks that the firm attitude displayed by the Government in the matter of the emigration of coolies to South Africa has already begun to bear fruit as evidenced by the uneasiness displayed in some quarters in the Colony. The *Englishman* would have, however, the Government encompass its end by resorting to conciliation rather than severity. There has been already enough of conciliation, but to no purpose, and the Government of India had no choice left but to resort to such severity with a view to the assertion of its own dignity as well as the protection of the Indians. Our contemporary would further have Government refer the dispute to the arbitration of the Imperial Conference. But the course adopted by Government need not stand in the way of the arbitration of the dispute by the Conference. In the present state of things, however, the best course for Government is to stop emigration from India at once.

BIHAR BANDHU, Feb. 25th, 1911.

Repressive policy.

53. Noticing the Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam's speech at the occasion of the dinner given in his honour by the gentry of Calcutta, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 25th February, while expressing great joy at the signal honour done to Mr. Ali Imam for which every Biharee feels proud, is unable to agree with the Hon'ble Law Member's defence of the Government's repressive policy.

BASUMATI, Feb. 25th, 1911.

Transmission of the Congress Resolutions to the Secretary of State.

54. Referring to Mr. Montagu's statement, in Parliament, in reply to a question that the resolution of the last Congress recommending the appointment of Indians to the higher offices in the medical as well as the general service had not yet reached the Secretary of State, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 25th February finds itself unable to discover the cause of this long delay in the transmission of the Congress resolutions, seeing that it is now seven weeks since the resolutions were adopted.

BANGAVASI, Feb. 26th, 1911.

The Seditious Meetings Act.

55. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February remarks that, in view of the disappearance of unrest, the Seditious Meetings Act should no longer be retained on the statute-book, and observes that even the *Englishman* would seem in a manner to recommend its repeal.

BANGAVASI, Feb. 26th, 1911.

A solution of the riddle.

56. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February has a long rambling article under the heading given on the margin, in which it expresses the view that water-scarcity is at the root of most of the evils from which the country is suffering, such as deficient crops, adulteration of food-stuff and consequent ill-health; advocates economy and rejoices at the Finance Member's declaration in its favour, and recommends sympathy with the people on the part of the district and sub-divisional officers, who constitute the British Government in the eyes of the ignorant masses.

BIR BHARAT, Feb. 26th, 1911.

Military expenditure *versus* education and sanitation.

57. In noticing the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's resolution for appointing a commission with a view to examine the Government expenditure, the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 26th February dwells upon the history of the increase of military expenditure and drawing a contrast between the condition of primary education in India on one hand and that of European countries and the Baroda State on the other, makes the following remarks:—

Such is the condition of education in India under the rule of the most civilised nation of the world! And the sanitary condition of the country is so deplorable that plague, malaria, cholera and pox have made it their permanent abode. Great doctors have pronounced want of sanitary arrangements to be the cause of this. The Government admits the need of education and sanitation, but whenever the question arises of meeting these two demands its answer is "want of funds." And none who knows the condition of India can advise the Government to levy new taxes. How then to provide for education and sanitation? When thoughtful men see that some important work has to be abandoned for want of funds, they curtail

the expenditure on less important work and apply the savings to the former. The Government should also adopt this policy in order to improve education and sanitation.

HINDI BANGAVASI, Feb. 27th, 1911.

58. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 27th February also notices the want of funds as the excuse of the Government for not being able to give more attention to education and sanitation, but entertains high hopes from the promises of the Finance Minister as regards the curtailment of Government expenditure. The paper says that it is one of the most important duties of the officials to care for economy, and in order to do so it is necessary to realise the inner condition of the country which can only be accomplished by more mixing with the people. The District Magistrates should give their attention, above all, to this subject. They should try to know the needs and grievances of their respective districts and see whether proper steps are taken for their redress.

Ibid.

HINDI BANGAVASI, Feb. 27th, 1911.

59. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 27th February says that the Government order that in purchasing articles required by the Government preference should be given to indigenous goods when they are available is not observed at some places to the desirable extent and suggests that the Local Governments should issue its circular every four months in order to remind all the officers of the above order, for in order to save the thousands of native artisans from starvation the observance of the above order is essential.

Government's patronization of indigenous goods.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Feb. 27th, 1911.

60. Referring to what the *Times of India* has written on the separation of judicial and executive functions, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 27th February writes:—

Separation of judicial and executive functions.

Whatever the bureaucracy and their supporters in the Anglo-Indian press may say the administrative systems of all civilised countries point to the necessity of making a separation of judicial and executive functions in India. Particularly when the experiment in the matter has been successful and when the Indians themselves have been demanding it for a long time and Government has in a manner promised it to them, we hope to see the reform soon introduced in all the principal places in India.

III.—LEGISLATION.

HITVARTA, Feb. 23rd, 1911.

61. Commenting on the remarks of the London *Times* that it was improper on the part of the European Members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council to oppose the Factories Bill which, by restricting the working time of coolies in an Indian mill to the limit of ten hours aday, is calculated to benefit Manchester, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February observes:—The *Times* is fond of telling us that the English govern India for her own good. Verily, to impose restrictions on the mills of India with the object of benefiting Lancashire is doing good to India!

Factories Bill.

The paper regrets that the Government are interfering in such matters as it is the right of every individual to decide for himself what is best for him. For how many hours should one work a day is a point which the labourer himself alone can decide. The rules need not interfere with these matters, or the next step would be to fix the quantity of food to be taken which would be simply ridiculous.

HITVARTA, Feb. 23rd, 1911.

62. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February regrets that the condition of the middle classes of India is extremely deplorable, and the Government is partly responsible for it, for it does not recognise this class and has given it no voice in the Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins plainly said the other day in the Imperial Council that he did not know what was meant by "middle class people," and where they were to be found.

Condition of middle class people.

The paper is glad, however, that His Honour Sir Edward Baker has given his attention to this subject, and the Committee appointed to consider the defects of the Council regulations will take up also the questions of the representation of the middle classes in the Council.

63. With reference to the Committee appointed for the consideration of the Council regulations, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th February remarks that the number of the Hindu members on the Committee might have been greater in view of their numerical preponderance in the United Provinces. The system of voting by delegates is undesirable as leaving everything to a single individual who would be more liable to be swayed by private influence than a body of men. As for the representation of the educated middle class on the Legislative Council, the term "educated middle class" need in the first instance be clearly defined. For instance, if a man be both lawyer and zamindar, it should be decided under what category he is to be placed. Government is not prepared to increase the existing membership of the Council. To make the representation of the educated middle class possible, therefore, the number of representatives of some other class should be reduced. The writer is of opinion that the class whose number of representatives should be reduced should be the zamindars.

The Council Regulations.

HITAVADI, Feb. 24th, 1911.

64. The *Times*' gratuitous advice about the necessity of a strict supervision of the working of the Indian cotton mills and holding others interested in the concerns along with the managers responsible for any infringement of the provisions of Factory legislation reminds the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 25th February of a Bengali adage on crocodile tears.

The *Times* on factory legislation.

BASUMATI, Feb. 25th, 1911.

65. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 25th February has the following:—

Since from whatever cause, whether, as we think, from the universal disgust, shame and loathing excited among the population of this country by the cruel and dastardly anarchist outrages of a handful of hot-headed youths or, as the advocates of repression think, from the adoption of repressive measures, those outrages have now, by universal admission, disappeared from the land, the question is whether those measures which were once advocated and whose retention is even now recommended by some narrow-minded and short-sighted Anglo-Indians and their aristocratic toadies, should be retained on the statute book. Anarchism, it should be remembered, is no indigenous growth of the soil, but a foreign import. There can be no harm, at least, in repealing these measures experimentally, for should untoward consequences ensue it would be quite easy to re-enact them in no time. True it is that a policy of coercion and repression renders the task of administration easy for a time, but the effect of such a policy is baneful in the long run. Healthy feelings, if repressed, are apt to turn into poison like stagnant water. Indeed, repression has the effect of stimulating certain vices. It may be urged that there is nothing to hinder legitimate expression of views even under the present repressive regulations. But the people here are too much afraid of the police to venture on such a course with a Damocles' sword hanging over them.

The present situation and the policy of repression.

BASUMATI, Feb. 25th, 1911.

At the time of passing the Seditious Meetings Act Lord Minto said:—

"The Government of India would be blind indeed to shut its eyes to the awakening wave which is sweeping over the Eastern world overwhelming old traditions and bearing on its crests a flood of new ideas. We cannot check its flow, we can but direct it into such channels as may benefit the generations that are to come." Has not the flow of this wave, we ask, been checked in practice? In our opinion Lord Hardinge will do a real service to the country if he refuses to re-enact it. The rigorous enforcement of the Press Act also creates the apprehension that the scope of free criticism in the Press also will become narrower and narrower. Lord Minto declared that the policy of repression would be as transient as a passing shadow, and it is to be hoped that Lord Hardinge will fulfil the hope thus given by his predecessor.

66. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 25th February expresses the hope that Government will adopt the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Bose's proposed and very reasonable amendments to the Press Act allowing four months instead of two for an appeal to the High Court against an order of confiscation of deposits and declaring that no deposits shall be demanded from a new proprietor on the transfer of a press to him by sale or inheritance.

Proposed amendments to the Press Act.

BASUMATI, Feb. 25th, 1911.

BANGAVASI, Feb. 26th, 1911.

The Press Act.

67. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February approves of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Bose's two proposed amendments to the Press Act.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

HITVARTA, Feb. 23rd, 1911.

Disability of Native Princes.

68. Ganesh Sankar in his fourth contribution to the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February points out the disability of the courts of Native Chiefs to try European offenders in their States, and that the Princes have been deprived of the jurisdiction which they had at one time over the domiciled Europeans.

BASUMATI, Feb. 25th, 1911.

Expulsion of College students in Cochin.

69. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 25th February refers to the expulsion of 200 students of the Cochin College for absence without permission as an instance of the regrettable severity which the authorities in Native States have lately thought it fit to adopt in regard to students. Such unwarranted severity is, in the writer's opinion, calculated to mar the future prospects of students and to render them obdurate.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

KAJER-LOKE, Jan. 1911.

Indian cottage industries.

70. In an article under the heading Indian Cottage Industries the *Kajer-Loke* [Calcutta] for January remarks:—

The Government will indeed be glad if it can help the people of this country to be educated and prosperous. Let the people bestir themselves and the Government is sure to lend them its aid. Nothing can be gained by tall talk and fuss and nonsense. There is no hope for our country unless the rulers and the ruled are friendly to one another. The only way in which our cottage industries can be developed is through the help of the Government; and we implore our countrymen to think of this seriously.

KAJER-LOKE, Jan. 1911.

"What benefits have we gained under the English rule?"

71. In an article headed "What benefits have we gained under the English rule?" the *Kajer-Loke* [Cacutta] for January says that the English have given the people of this country high education and have liberalised their minds. They have by the wonderful progress they have made in science and art conferred on the Indians all the benefits of Western civilisation, and showed them newer and wider fields of activity which were unknown to them at least in the immediate past if not in the good old days. There are many things which narrow-minded India can learn from England, and the connection between the two countries cannot but be for the good of the former.

SAMAJ, Feb. 16th, 1911.

The Imperial Conference and India.

72. The *Samaj* [Calcutta] of the 16th February says that considering the important position India occupies in the British Empire representatives from this country ought to find a place in the Imperial Conference. It is hoped that the large-minded Prime Minister will deal favourably with this country.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Feb. 25th, 1911.

India in the Imperial Conference.

73. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 25th February admits that India stands far behind the self-governing Colonies of England so far as the enjoyment of political privileges is concerned, but considering that India is the most important of all the over-seas possessions of England, the paper thinks that she ought in all fairness to be represented in the Imperial Conference.

SAMAJ, Feb. 16th, 1911.

The Calcutta murder.

74. Referring to the murder of head constable Srish Chandra Chakravarty, the *Samaj* [Calcutta] of the 16th February says:—

The perpetrators of crimes like this do not feel what harm they are doing to the country. May God grant them good sense!

In the above connection, the same paper says that the Shikdar Bagan Street where the murder took place is inhabited by respectable people. It is, however, very ill cared for by the municipality. It is very badly lighted and blind. Consequently, there is not much traffic in it. At night it assumes an intensely solitary aspect. Such localities should be specially guarded by the police. The municipality also ought to look after their improvement.

The locality of the above murder.

75. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 25th February, which had hoped that peace would now reign supreme in the country, was thunderstruck by the news of the recent assassination of a police officer, which, however, it does not suspect to be the work of any conspiracy.

BHARAT MITRA, Feb. 25th, 1911.

Bad lighting arrangement.

The paper regrets that the street which became the scene of murder is ill-lighted and asks the Corporation to improve its lighting arrangements.

76. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February writes as follows:—

NAYAK, Feb. 23rd, 1911.

Murder again in Calcutta.

Again a murder has been committed in Calcutta. It need hardly be said that we are strongly opposed to such secret assassination. When Nandalal Banerjee was murdered, the *Nayak* was the first to protest vigorously against such sinful acts. Our protest is not merely verbal, but in the interest of peace in the society we are prepared to render proper help to the Government and officials in the matter of preventing a recurrence of such a grave offence. We are Hindus, and as such consider homicide, and particularly Brahminicide, as a great sin. Such sinful acts injure both the society and the country. If a Brahman is murdered in a town all Hindus inhabiting it have to atone for the sin, and try their best to bring the delinquent to justice. This is the mandate of all *dharma shastras*. Such of the Hindus inhabiting Calcutta as will ignore this mandate will not only be considered criminals according to the law but also great sinners according to the Shastra. Those who are Hindus having faith in the shastra, those who are peace-loving Hindus, those who are loyal Musalmans and Christians and those who are English-educated civilised people will not only unanimously curse this sinful act, but also do their best to help the authorities in the work of removing the sin, punishing the guilty, protecting the innocent and permanently establishing peace in the society.

Although we are not in possession of all facts relating to this murder, we can say this much that a few young men and boys have, by accepting the demoniac policy of European anarchism and acting up to it, created this mighty evil in this country. Those who can commit such secret murders are never Hindus. Those who can unhesitatingly murder Brahmans are great sinners. The Hindu society can by no means render any help to such assassins. We are not prepared to call him a Hindu who supports such monstrous Brahminicide. Though a Brahmin, Sris Chandra Chakravarti was a servant of the Government, and whatever he did he did for the sake of his service. If we can give the respect of a *rishi* to Bhishma who ate the salt of the *Kurus*, we shall certainly be extremely sorry for the unnatural death of Sris Chakravarti. But we cannot be ashamed of it; for the great sinner who has committed the murder cannot be called a Hindu and has no place in any civilised society. He alone is responsible for his misdeed, and those who engaged him in such a sinful undertaking are equally guilty and liable to punishment. We common people are not, therefore, ashamed of the culprit's work, although we grieve for it.

However that may be, what should we Hindus do now? As we have said before, our duty now is to co-operate with the Government. And we have another duty to perform and that is to proclaim the evil of following the demoniac principles of European anarchism. We should by all means try to make anarchism, secret assassination and murder of Brahmins extremely hated in the society, so that the anarchist may be deprived of its shelter. We should not allow ourselves to swerve an inch from the path of this duty. If in this land of Hindus, in Bengal, the seat of Chaitanya's religion of love, secret murder and murder of Brahmins is allowed to occur so repeatedly, the country will go down to perdition under the heavy weight of its sins. We shall have no cause for fear if we only remember this and work under

the guidance of the Shastra. We therefore, say, beware all good men. Beware all good men of Bengal for the preservation of Bengal, for the preservation of Brahmanism, for the preservation of peace and for the preservation of the system of government. This is our earnest prayer to all.

BIHAR BANDHU, Feb. 28th, 1911.

77. Criticising the views of the *Statesman* that the recent murder of Sris Chandra Chakravarti of the Criminal Investigation Department has shown the necessity of retaining the Seditious Meetings Act in the Statute-book, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 25th February does not understand what connection there is between the anarchists and meetings or newspapers. The editors are not angels that they should be aware of secret societies. Had it been in the power of these and the organisers of meetings they would have long suppressed the anarchical propaganda.

Anarchical movement and the Press.

24-PARGANAS VARTAVAHA. Feb. 28th, 1911.

78. Referring to the murder of head constable Sris Chandra Chakravarti, the *24-Parganas Vartavaha* [Bhowanipur] of the 28th February says:—

The Calcutta murder.

We hope that the police will be able to trace the assassin. Such offenders against the country and the entire humanity deserve no man's pity. Are there no thunders in Heaven to fall on their heads? We hope that the public will help the police in hunting out the murderer of Sris Chandra.

SAMAJ, Feb. 19th, 1910.

79. The *Samaj* [Calcutta] of the 19th February remarks that the bad example set by Sir John Hewett in having dancing performance by a dancing girl at the Exhibition has had a very mischievous effect, in that the rich people of Delhi and elsewhere have taken to patronising such performances on a very lavish scale. Well may the Revd. Mr. Andrews remark that it is but natural that the people should follow the example set by the Government in this matter.

The evil effect of a bad example

SAMAJ, Feb. 19th, 1911.

80. The *Samaj* [Calcutta] of the 19th February commends Queen Mary's determination to have her Coronation dress of exclusively English materials as a lesson to those Indian ladies who hanker after European costume as also to those Englishmen and Englishwomen who look upon the *swadeshi* proclivity of Indians as a high crime.

The Queen-Empress and *swadeshi*.

SANJIVANI, Feb. 23rd, 1911.

81. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February writes as follows:—

On Monday next a meeting was to have been held in the Calcutta Town Hall to protest against the partition of Bengal. Raja Peary Mohan Mukherji, an old man of 76, was to have taken the chair in spite of his physical infirmities. The leading men of almost all districts of Bengal were prepared to prove by indisputable arguments that the partition had done immense harm to the Bengalis. But in the meantime something came to be known which made it evident that it would be better and more reasonable not to hold the meeting. Consequently, the meeting as announced will not be held on Monday.

The projected anti-partition meeting in Calcutta.

If the Bengalis keep up the anti-partition agitation some officials say that they are political revolutionists. On the other hand, if they discontinue the agitation with a view to pleasing the Government, some officials say that they do no longer require the two Bengals to be united. The Bengalis have thus been placed between the two horns of a dilemma. The pain caused by the partition of Bengal is constantly present in the hearts of all Bengalis. And the intended Town Hall meeting was arranged with a view to giving expression to but a very small part of this pain. Had the meeting been held the authorities would have come to know that the pain which had been first felt five years ago still continued with equal force. Nay, it has even been intensified by the difference of policy which now marks the administration of Eastern Bengal and Western Bengal.

BIHAR BANDHU, Feb. 28th, 1911.

82. In criticising the views of Sir Andrew Fraser expressed in his book "Among Indian Rajas and Ryots" that the agitation against partition was machinated with selfish motives by the native papers and lawyers of Calcutta, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 25th February remarks that none can awaken the man who, though awake in fact, affects to be asleep. The Government Budget of the last year is a clear evidence of the evil results of

Sir A. Fraser's views about partition.

the partition, for the Government itself has admitted the increase of expenditure though in circumlocutary expressions.

The partition of Bengal and education of Musalmans.

83. The stock argument, writes the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 24th February, of the supporters of the partition of Bengal is that it will give an impetus to the cause of edustion and culture amongst the benighted Musalman inhabitants of Eastern Bengal. Now, it appears from Sir Lancelot Hare's Resolution on the report of the Education Department in the new province that the Musalmans of Eastern Bengal are now showing great unwillingness to give even primary education to their sons, and that the number of Musalman students in primary schools has fallen off by 16,000. What will the pro-partitionists say now?

SAMAY, Feb. 24th, 1911.

The King's *shikar* in Nepal.

84. Referring to the Maharaja of Nepal's invitation to the King-Emperor for a *shikar* in the Nepal jungles, the *Bangavasi* [Krishnagore] of the 20th February says that everyone in India from the meanest peasant to the crowned prince is trying his best to please His Majesty.

BANGAVASI, Feb. 20th, 1911.

Lord Crewe coming to India.

85. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 24th February is glad that Lord Crewe will accompany the King to India. He will be the first Secretary of State for India to visit India. It is hoped that His Lordship will avail himself of the opportunity to be acquainted with the wants and grievances of the Indian people. Secretaries of State being the ultimate rulers of the people of this country ought to see and know them directly.

SAMAY, Feb. 24th, 1911.

Nationality *vs.* "raciality."

86. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February in an article headed as in the margin, after defining the term "nationality" and discussing the question whether the Hindus and Muhammadans can form a nation comes to the conclusion that, however desirable, time has not yet come when the two races can unite to form a nation, and so long that time does not come the Hindus should take a lesson from what the Muhammadan leaders are doing to improve the condition of their community and try to form a Hindu league in order to look after the Hindu interests.

HITVARTA, Feb. 23rd, 1911.

Awakening among the Hindus.

87. In a somewhat long article in which the attitude and demands of the Moslem League have been criticized, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 25th February, while feeling very much afflicted at the tension of friendly feelings between the Hindus and Muhammadans, observes with satisfaction that the excessive selfishness of the Muhammadan brethren has aroused the Hindus from slumber, and they too are now giving up the idea of being Indians first and Hindus afterwards.

BIHARBANDHU, Feb. 25th, 1911.

The paper is, however, glad that unlike other provinces Bihar is free from any ill-feeling between the two communities, and prays that this amity may ever continue wherein rests the good of both.

Hindus and Muhammadans of Multan.

88. The *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 24th February reports that an Association has been formed at Multan to establish goodwill between the Hindu and Muhammadan communities under the presidentship of Mr. Maynard, the Commissioner of Multan, who is, as the paper says, very just and peace-loving officer and is against separate election on the basis of religious differences.

MARWARI, Feb. 24th, 911.

Separate representation for Musalmans.

89. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 25th February fully endorses the view of Mr. Maynard, Commissioner of Multan, that separate representation for Hindus and Musalmans is a cause of the ill-feeling between the two communities. The writer, however, believes that with the spread of education the Musalmans will come to realise that their interests are identical with those of Hindus.

BASUMATI, Feb. 25th, 1911.

His Excellency's courtesy.

90. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 25th February hopes that subordinate officers in their treatment of Indians will follow the noble example of courtesy and politeness of His Excellency the Viceroy who, in a recent meeting of his Council, apologised to the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha for his ears not having caught the

BHARAT MITRA, Feb. 25th, 1911.

latter's call for counting votes on the question of Executive Council for the United Provinces, which was afterwards brought to His Excellency's notice by Mr. Macpherson.

Uriya Papers.

Utkalbarta, Feb. 18th, 1911.

The Sub-Inspector of Police and the Postmaster of Ranpur Feudatory State.

91. A correspondent of the *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 18th February states that a few days ago the Sub-Inspector of Police of the Ranpur Feudatory State in Orissa caused a postal overseer to be unnecessarily harassed by his constables; that a constable under the same Sub-Inspector of Police also caned a postal runner for not stopping at his bidding at the time of the late Rathjatra; and that these matters were duly reported to the Political Agent of the Orissa Feudatory States, though the results have not yet been known. The same correspondent also states that the Branch Postmaster of Ranpur being a resident of that State, does not feel any hesitation in tearing off those appeals to the Political Agent against the judgment of the Raja of that State, which are posted in that branch post office, and that he does not give receipts to those appellants who send their appeals by registered post. The editor invites the prominent attention of the Political Agent to these matters.

Utkaldipika, Feb. 18th, 1911

The Government thanked.

92. Referring to the Resolution reviewing the reports on the working of District Boards in Bengal during the years 1909-10 the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 18th February is thankful to the Government for the sharp eye which it kept on every detail in the work of local self-government and advises the District Boards in general and those of Orissa in particular, to be more mindful of their duties in future in respect of roads, water-supply and the formation of Union Committees.

Samvad Vahika, Feb. 16th, 1911.

The forthcoming Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

93. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 16th February does not approve of the idea contained in the statement of the Calcutta *Statesman* that the precise act of the Coronation at the forthcoming Durbar at Delhi will be without ecclesiastical intervention, "King George and Queen Mary themselves placing their own crowns upon their heads," and suggests that as "it is the possession of India and India alone that has created the British Empire" and as "Their Majesties have condescended to come out to India for the purpose," there should be a separate ceremony in India and a separate coronation, and that a Brahmin should be allowed to place the crowns upon Their Majesties heads "with the *mantras* used on such occasions and anoint them with *ehua* and *chandan* and garlands of flowers." The writer is of opinion that though the Indians are divided mainly into two religious sects, "preference should be given to the Hindus because the country belongs to them and the Muhammadans acknowledged this practically by naming it as Hindustan, *i.e.*, the habitation of the Hindus," and because they are "the oldest inhabitants of the country" and "should be taken for the eldest member of the family."

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,
Bengali Translator.

Bengali Translator's Office;
The 4th March 1911.

B. S. Press—4-3-1911—655X—102—8 W.

CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 9 of 1911.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 4th March 1911.

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LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.

[As it stood on 1st January 1910.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	K. P. Chatterji, age 46, Brahmin ...	4,000
2	"Behar Herald" ...	Patna ...	Weekly ...	Monmatha Nath Dey, age 41, Pleader of Bankipore.	500
3	"Beharee"	Bankipore ..	Bi-weekly ...	Sham Sankar Sahai, Pleader, and P. P. Sharma of Muzaffarpur.	750
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	S. N. Banerji, Kali Prasana Sen, age 39, and Kali Nath Roy.	6,000
5	"Bihar"	Patna ...	Weekly ...	Kali Kumar Sinha, B.A., B.L., Pleader of Bankipore, age 36, Kayastha.	750
6	"Day's News" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu.	500
7	"Hindoo Patriot" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 41, and Koylash Ch. Kanjilal, Pleader, Sealdah Small Cause Court.	800
8	"Indian Empire" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Kesab Chandra Banerjee, B.A., age 46, Brahmin, and Panchanon Mazumdar, age 36, Hindu, Baidya.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror" ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 61, Head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Brojendra Nath Ghose ...	500
11	"Karmayogin" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Editor's name not known for certain. Arabinda Ghose is one of the contributors to the paper.	2,000
12	"Kayestha Messenger"	Gaya ...	Do. ...	Jugal Kishore, age 37, Kayastha ...	500
13	"Musalman" ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans	500
14	"National Daily" ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu	500
15	"Reis and Rayyet" ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 59, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
16	"Star of Utkal" ...	Cuttack ...	Do. ...	Kherode Ch. Roy Chowdhry, age 69, retired Head Master of a Government College.	400
17	"Telegraph" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Satyendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 32 ...	3,000

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Remarks.
1	"Day's News" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	(See above)	Defunct.
2	"Karmayogin" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	(Ditto)	Ditto.
3	"National Daily ...	Ditto ...	Daily ..	(Ditto)	Ditto.
4*	"Indian Echo" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha ...	2,000 (circulation).
5	"Indian Nation" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Srish Chandra Sarbadhicari, age 41 (Editor since 1st November 1910).	500

NOTE.—Dealt with by the Bengal Special Department since 1st June 1910.

II.—Home Administration.

(d)—*Education.*

234. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"We do not know how to express our sense of gratification and gratefulness at the last Friday's surprise visit of Lord Hardinge to students' messes and hostels, an account of which is published elsewhere. Is it possible we have at last got a Viceroy who is determined to rule the country by seeing and hearing things with his own eyes and ears, and not through official spectacles and telephones alone? God's choicest blessings will be showered on His Excellency if he does it. His Excellency paid the visit the very day when Lord Minto's speech, in which he warned that anarchist plots yet existed in India, was wired here by Reuter! What does it prove? "It proves" to quote the "*Empire*," to which is due the credit of first bringing this "daring expedition" of the Viceroy to light, "that His Excellency trusts the people, otherwise he would never have ventured into the heart of the students' quarter within a few hours of the latest anarchical crime." And just now if the people are sorely in need of anything it is the confidence of their new Viceroy."

Lord Hardinge's visit to students' messes and hostels.

Amrita Bazar Patrika, 27th Feb. 1911.

235. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"Philanthropists are abroad to curtail the working hours of coolies in factories and mines; but as the students told the Viceroy, they had to study for 12 hours or more every day! They have no time for recreation, much less for play or amusement. Then, fancy the number of examinations they have to pass on various difficult subjects in a foreign and most difficult language. The universal complaint in the country, is that the present system of education is killing our hopefuls almost in the same way as malaria. Lord Hardinge will earn the gratitude of the whole nation if he can relieve the sufferings of the Indian student community by lightening the heavy educational burden thrown on them, and securing better hostels and messes for them."

Grievances of students.

Amrita Bazar Patrika, 27th Feb. 1911.

(h)—*General.*

236. The *Star of Utkal* writes:—"There can hardly be any doubt that the British Government of India is gradually liberalising its principles of administration, and that fossilised ideas of bureaucracy are giving way to democratic ideas, and that Bright's idea of governing India for the benefit of the Indians and with the consent of and in consultation with, the Indians have taken hold of the present administrators of India. Sir Edward Baker in Bengal, Sir John Hewett in the United Provinces, and Sir George Clarke in Bombay are as good governors as we could desire, and Lord Hardinge is expected to be in no way worse than Lord Minto. The liberalisation of the Government has disarmed opposition and driven malcontents out of the pale of society."

The British Government of India.

Star of Utkal, 23rd Feb. 1911.

237. Commenting on the alleged lawlessness on the North-West Frontier the *Bihares* writes:—"Long, long ago an old lady came to her Emperor and complained to him against the conduct of some robbers and highwaymen. "The place is far off from my capital" jestingly said the Emperor, "and no enquiry is possible to be held there." The old lady boldly replied, "Emperor, if you can't look to the safety of persons of certain tracts under your rule, why not give up those quarters." Raids and kidnapping have again begun on the frontiers. And it goes without saying that it does not redound to the credit of the Imperial Government to keep such a weak man as the present ruler of the province who is not able to protect the person and property of people committed to his charge."

Frontier raids.

Behar, 28th Feb. 1911.

BENGALEE, 20th Feb. 1911.

Lord Minto's speech on Anarchism.

238. The *Bengalee* writes:—"It is the literal truth that anarchists are a source of great embarrassment and of no little difficulty to the constitutional party. Lord Minto has done well in calling attention to the necessity of watching the anarchists. The extremist Anglo-Indian press has no faith in watching or detecting, for the tendency is, by casting the blame for anarchic crime on the community at large, to apologise for the inefficiency of the Police. Watch, detect, strike at the criminal, but spare the community, for as Lord Minto says, crimes thus organized are not symbolic of India."

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 23rd Feb. 1911.

Speech by the Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam.

239. With reference to a remark made by the Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam in the course of the speech delivered by him at the recent Town Hall Dinner, a remark to the effect that the alleged repressive measures were needed to maintain the peace of the country, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"He might have at least said that though that was his individual opinion, he was fully aware that, in this matter he did not represent the views of the vast majority of his educated countrymen. We deem it a great misfortune that the Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam should entertain such a notion; for he is now our Law Member and we expect him to use his influence in convincing the new Viceroy, who, it is believed, has yet an open mind, and whose ears he now possesses constantly, that the new Press Law and other repressive Acts were not at all wanted, and that the sooner they are expunged from our statute book, the better for the good Government of the country."

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 23rd Feb. 1911.

240. In connection with the fines paid by two Assistant Surgeons, Mr. Satyendra Nath Roy, M.B., and Mr. Satyendra Nath Mukherjee, L.M.S., when leaving for England to study for the I. M. S., the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"This rule should be relaxed in the case of those who make an effort to reach a higher standard of professional knowledge or enter the I. M. S. We do not suggest that the rule should be altogether withdrawn. As an encouragement to better medical training of Government servants, the payment of fine may be excused without creating heart-burning or dissatisfaction. We hope the Government will look at the point eye to eye with the public."

BENGALEE, 22nd Feb. 1911.

Natal slavery.

241. In a paragraph headed "Natal Slavery," the *Bengalee* writes:—"In view of the terrible revelations contained in the article contributed by Mrs. Fyvie Mayo to the "*Millgate Monthly*" and reproduced in the London "*Daily News*," it is to be hoped the efforts of the sugar planters of Natal to recruit Indian labour prior to the coming into force of the prohibition of indentured emigration will be carefully watched by Government."

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 23rd Feb. 1911.

The burden of £786,000 on India.

242. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* relates how Lord Hamilton, without the knowledge of the Government of Lord Curzon, first proposed to Mr. Brodrick, the War Minister, that India was prepared to pay one-half of the additional burden of £786,000 proposed to be thrown on her owing to the increase of the British soldier's pay; how Mr. Brodrick would not agree to it, but demanded that India should bear the whole cost; how Lord Hamilton then proposed arbitration through the Chief Justice, Lord Alverstone, and how Mr. Brodrick at first declined but afterwards accepted the proposal.

"The War Minister of the British Government" says the journal "requested the Secretary of State for India that the pay of the British soldier in India should be increased at the cost of the Indian people. The Secretary of State referred the matter to the Government of India, and the latter opposed the suggestion. We then find here three parties to the suit, namely, the War Minister, Mr. Brodrick; the Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton; and the Representative of the Sovereign in India, Lord Curzon. Did all these three parties desire arbitration? One party at least did not, we mean the Representative of the Sovereign. How can it, therefore, be said that it was a valid arbitration at all?

"Of the four parties to the suit, the two most interested—the people of India and the Government of India—did not apply for arbitration. Nay, while the former were kept in utter ignorance of the whole affair, the latter, when they came to know that an arbitrator had been appointed to decide the question.

entered a protest. That is to say, no application for arbitration, as the law requires, was made by all the parties who were materially interested. Therefore, the award of the Chief Justice cannot be regarded as valid. All the same, the Indians have been paying the amount since 1903, and shall have to pay it till the English Government has mercifully relieved her of the burden, of which, however, there is little prospect anyhow."

Hindoo Patriot, 27th Feb. 1911.

243. Commenting on the sudden abandonment of the proposal to hold a meeting at the Town Hall to renew the agitation against the Partition of Bengal, the *Hindoo Patriot* writes:—"We are in a position, after thorough enquiry, to say that a large number of the inhabitants of the city and suburbs were never consulted about the matter. May we enquire why so much secrecy was observed regarding a matter which affects the interests not only of the members of a certain association or conductors of certain journals, but of the inhabitants of both Bengals? Another particular feature of the whole affair is that the announcement about the meeting, as also the news of the postponement, was absolutely without the signature of any individual, and thus left the public in the dark as to the identity of the person who took upon himself the task of placing the matter of the Partition of Bengal once more before the public. We fail to understand why so much secrecy and precaution were observed. However, the proposal of the meeting came before the public quite unexpectedly, and it has disappeared in like manner, and we do not think anybody except our Coterie Patriots are sorry for it. But this particular affair affords fresh evidence of the manner in which almost every matter of importance is done in the name of the people of the country by a few self-constituted trustees of the national welfare . . . . . A few people in our country always go about posing themselves as spokesmen on behalf of the country. These gentlemen, moreover, are in the habit of doing things quite by themselves, and by their manner clearly show that none but those few who belong to the Coterie are entitled to have a voice in the matter of the public interest. We have always seen that these gentlemen, with a few urchins who are no better than their satellites, manage everything in a hole and corner fashion, and consider others who have the misfortune to differ from them in any matter, 'untrustworthy' as if they are the trustees of the national conscience! We have had enough of such high handedness and vagaries. We shall now, in a series of articles, show how the Coterie of Patriots have been taking undue advantage of the silence of the dumb millions. We shall show how they manage affairs not unoften to the advantage of the fraternity. We shall show how they studiously keep the public aloof from the organizations of national character. We shall show how the affairs of the Indian National Congress are generally managed out of the public gaze in Bengal. We shall show how the members of a certain association and the conductors of certain journals have formed a clique to do everything in the name of the country in a highhanded manner. We are sorry we have to undertake this unpleasant duty, but there is no help. Things like these cannot, and should not, be tolerated a day longer. Our self-respect, or for the matter of that the self-respect of the people of the country in general, can no longer tolerate the distrust with which the Coterie Patriots (*sic*) have been treating the people outside the pale of their fraternity."

Clique of patriots.

Bengalee, 26th Feb. 1911.

244. With reference to the Sikdarbagan murder the *Bengalee* writes:—"There is a deep sense of indignation in Indian society in these provinces against those acts of lawlessness and violence which have disturbed the happiness of so many homes and have brought untold misery upon the country. The Government may rely upon this sentiment for the eventual extirpation of the pest of anarchism. The anarchists are not of us—they do not belong to us—they are a caste and a class by themselves—they belong to that universal brotherhood, the sworn foe of society and of law and order. Let not our community be punished for the misdeeds of a few miscreants who are not of us—who violate the teachings of our religion, and trample under foot the sacred traditions of our race. And Anglo-Indian journalists who proclaim the doctrine of repression for the crimes of a few fanatics are false to their calling and the traditions of the great people with whom they claim kinship."

Sikdarbagan Tragedy.

HINDOO PATRIOT, 27th Feb. 1911.

Sikdarbagan murder.

245. Commenting on the murder of Srish Chakravarti, the *Hindoo Patriot* writes:—"The fact that those of the Criminal Intelligence Department officers who showed considerable amount of zeal in unearthing the anarchist propaganda had one after another to lose their lives makes it rather difficult for other officers of the same department to work with the same amount of enthusiasm. As a matter of course all the Indian Criminal Intelligence Department officers are bound to live in the society of their countrymen and to come in daily contact with them. The insecurity therefore of the lives of officers engaged in uprooting the anarchical cult, as evidenced in the recent outrages, goes certainly a great way towards diminishing the zeal of these officers. We quite realize the difficulties of the Government in devising means which will ensure the safety of all loyal and faithful officers, but we are afraid the working of the police will very greatly be hindered unless some effective measure is devised to put a stop to the propaganda of anarchism and crime."

HINDOO PATRIOT, 24th Feb. 1911.

Compensation for the family of Srish Chandra Chakravarti

246. With reference to the assassination of Head-constable Srish Chandra Chakravarti, the *Hindoo Patriot* writes:—"We fervently trust that the Government will be pleased through the Commissioner of Police to make some compensation to the family of the deceased, who fell a victim when working honestly and praiseworthily in the cause of law and order."

BIHAREE, 25th Feb. 1911.

Indian Labour in Mauritius.

247. The *Biharee* writes:—"There are thousands of indentured labourers ,including some hundreds of peasant proprietors in the island of Mauritius, who are trained in the most up-to-date and scientific methods of sugar manufacture. Many of them have emigrated from the district of Shahabad. If indentured labour to Mauritius is stopped, as we hope it will shortly be, several thousands of men trained in the modern methods of sugar manufacture will be available in this province. With these men in hand and with the resources of the Bihar planters, sugar manufacture in this province, aided by a protective duty, can certainly forge ahead and lead the way for a resuscitated industry."

III.—LEGISLATION.

INDIAN MIRROR, 24th Feb. 1911.

The Assassination of Srish Chakravarti.

248. Commenting on the significance of the Sikdarbagan murder, the *Indian Mirror* writes:—"No sensible person will blame the Government, if it does not withdraw any of the measures which it has been forced to enact for the preservation of public peace. In view of this fresh development, it is worthy of consideration whether the projected public meeting to revive the agitation against the Partition should not be definitely and unhesitatingly abandoned. We hope the report is true that the meeting has been postponed *sine die*. It is the anti-Partition agitation that led, after all, to the unrest, with its fearful tangle of passion and prejudice, conspiracy and crime. We would appeal to the organisers of the proposed public meeting to abandon the idea of any kind of demonstration."

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BENGALEE, 24th Feb. 1911.

India and the Imperial Conference.

249. In regard to the proposal that India should be officially represented in the forthcoming Imperial Conference, the *Bengalee* writes :—"It is in the fitness of things that India should take her place by the side of the self-governing members of the Empire, if not by reason of her present political status, but at any rate by reason of her primacy among His Majesty's overseas dependencies, and the contribution she makes to the Empire's armed strength and moral and material greatness."

G. C. DENHAM,

Spl. Asstt. to the Deputy Inspr.-Genl. of Police.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.,
9, ELYSIUM ROW,
The 4th March 1911.

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